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ference, acting in his representative capacity, might be asked to name the judges. I doubt if that would be satisfactory, however, at the present time. A committee of seven, nine, or fifteen might be created at the next Hague Conference, whose duty it should be to select the judges, and then present their names to the full conference for approval. It seems to me it is possible in some such way as this either to have a court of forty-five judges, divided into sections, each section to have charge of a certain class of cases, and these judges to be selected by some representative commission of the Hague Conference, or to have a court of a smaller number of judges selected in the same way, avoiding national prejudices and national suspicion in the creation of the court at the very beginning.

One word more. I rejoiced as much as any one else in the creation of the prize court at the second Hague Conference. It has carried the principle of judicial settlement into a very important field, but the more I think of it the more I doubt whether you will ever be able to create the International Court of Justice through the prize court. The prize court will have no existence, except in form, unless a war is on between two nations, and the number of times it will be called on to act perhaps will be very few. Many of us are hoping it will never be called on to act at all. Between the United States and Great Britain it is almost certain that it will never be called into use. In three years from now we shall be celebrating one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. In three years Norway and Sweden will be celebrating one hundred years of peace between those countries, and in 1915 it will also be a hundred years since Great Britain and France had a tilt at arms. As between Great Britain and Germany, it has been longer than that since they were at war, and I think it will be longer than that, in spite of the present strain, before they will have another war. Many nations will never call the prize court into service at all.

When mention is made of a distinction between civilized and uncivilized nations, I have tried sometimes to draw the line and put civilized nations on one side and the uncivilized on the other, but I have never succeeded in making any satisfactory division. Every State should be represented in the International Court of Justice. They are all, or nearly all, worthy to be classed as civilized States. On the whole, therefore, it is not well to push the matter of a permanent International Court of Justice through the court of prize. If the prize court, which was accepted at The Hague, is put into operation, it will probably deal only with cases between a few of the great nations—the nations which now go to war. It is not the uncivilized nations which today go to war, and are arming for it, but the so-called civilized nations. If you were to make a regular International Court of Justice out of the prize court, then fewer nations would go into it. So I think that we peacemakers, international lawyers, and students of these problems ought to give our attention very seriously to the question of how to get the court of justice, approved in principle at the second Hague Conference, into actual operation. It will take some time to get it into operation, of course. In the eleven years since it was established the present court of arbitration has only had some nine cases before it, and I doubt if

in the next ten or twelve years it will have as many more. When your court of justice is created it will take a long time to get it thoroughly into operation. Let us then devote our energies to securing the appointment of the judges and getting the court started.

Book Notices.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR AND ITS PROBLEMS. By Sir Thomas Barclay. London: Constable and Co., Ltd. Price, 5 shillings net.

Of the 259 pages of this volume less than half compose the monograph by Sir Thomas Barclay. A short chapter follows by the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, on Moslem Feeling, and the latter half of the volume is given to appendices, containing important documents relating to the outbreak and progress of the war, treaties affecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the status of Egypt, certain of the Hague conventions, etc., etc.

This volume was written while the conflict between Italy and Turkey was still in progress and the outcome none too certain. Its attempt is to present the "questions arising out of the war as dispassionately as possible," without pleading the cause of either party to the dispute. In the introduction the author emphasizes the duty of respecting treaty engagements, the sanctity of such being "the very foundation of international morality."

Dr. Barclay then proceeds to discuss the place of the Hague peace conventions and Italy's indifference to injunctions and powers contained therein. It is a fact that Italy's haste to declare war was so great that no opportunity was given the powers to offer mediation. Her treaty obligations and how she has broken them and the illegality of the annexation of Tripolitana and Cyrenaica are then clearly presented. That Italy has for many years regarded North Africa as her sphere of influence is next pointed out, but this "does not exonerate her from the guilt of an unprovoked aggression or exempt her from the duty of fully indemnifying Turkey and adjusting her legal position with reference to the other parties to the treaties of 1856 and 1878."

The question of the suggested indemnity to Turkey and analogous cases, such as our purchase of the Philippines, are then taken up. How British interests are affected and the abnormal position of Egypt under Turkish suzerainty and a British protectorate form the subject-matter of the next chapters. The neutralization of the route to India is of vital importance to Great Britain, and it would seem desirable for the safety of European shipping to make the Red Sea a neutral zone as is the Suez Canal.

The concluding opinion of the author is that "from first to last every possible illegality has been committed and the only hope for the jurist is that it [the war] will take its place in history as an anachronism, fitting into no theory of current morals and quite out of harmony with the spirit of the age in which it has taken place."

CHINA'S NEW DAY. A study of events that have led to its coming. By Isaac Taylor Headland, D. D. 263 pp. Price, paper, 30 cents. Cloth, 50 cents,